A WELL-TO-DO LABOR UNION THE BRICKLAYERS NO. 7 TAKE POSSES SION OF THEIR NEW CLUB HOUSE.

Hawitt Gives his Fellow Working mon Some Mints on Organization at the Dedication of their New Hall Last Right. Bricklayers' Union No. 7 is one of the most prosperous of the labor unions of this city, and it is perhaps the first organization of its kind

to own its own hall. It dedicated its new hall to its future purposes and aims last night, and Mayor Hewitt did the bricklayers the compliment to attend their exercises, and he made an address. The new hall houses in East Twen-

ty-fourth street, on ond and Third avenues. It is three stories high with a low basement, and is painted a brighter red than its neighbors. The hall of the mion is on the first floor. When the union bought the house an addition of some fifty-nine est was built on in the rear. The upper stories are rented out. The cost of the build-

was \$10,000, of which \$6,000 was in cashand \$3,500 was spent in the improvements.

Joseph Doody was President of Union No. 7 or two years or so, and last July, at the close his term of office, a gold chain and a dianond locket costing \$150 were presented to Matthew Carroll is now the President. The building is in charge of five trustees, oseph Doody, William Doyle, John O'Leary, eremiah Devine, and Bichard Matthews. are each under \$3,000 bonds. There is o walking delegate, but they appoint a man rom week to week to look after things. In the evening the members of Union No. 7

In the evening the members of Union No. 7 and their friends had a great jolification in dedicating the new hall. First they met in the old hall known as Heisler's Hall. in Twenty-third street, and took leave of their old quarters. The occasion was made pleasant by the presentation of a beautiful silk flag to the union by the Mason Builders' Association, an organization of employing masons. The presentation was made by H. Oscar Cole, who read a letter from the employers saying that they hoped the flag would be accepted as a token of good feeling and expressing the hope that the example of Union No. 7 would be followed by other unions.

The beautiful fing was accepted by the union and a series of appropriate resolutions was adopted thanking the employers for their tandsome gift. The resolutions were signed by H. Oscar Cole, Edward Burns, John O'Leary, Joseph Doody, and Michael Carroll, President, and John McHare, Secretary.

Then the members formed in procession to march to the new hall, headed by Bayne's



Sixty-ninth Regiment band. The ronte was filluminated with freworks, the building was decorated with lanterns, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Every seat and standing place in the hall was filled, and it was a fine stalwart body of men. There was no end of praise for the new hall, and when big James Gough marched broudly up the aisle with the new flag there was great cheering. He was in high glee at the honor of carrying the flag and enlivened the proceedings with many goodnatured remarks.

ened the proceedings with many goodred remarks,
ustee Richard Matthews called the meetover the state of the state of the carvariety was made Chairman. Then Justice Aifred
eler, who has long been the counsel of the
clation, was introduced, and just as he got
o speak, Bandmaster hayne started, "My
or and mother were Irish." Justice Steckstated the tune for "We won't go home
morning," and under that misapprehenmade some happy remarks. While he
speaking Mayor Howitt entered the room,
was warmly welcomed. Shortly afterward
dayor was introduced, and made a long
sarnest speech. He said:

At speech. He said:

'kmen. I suppose you will be astonished by
on. but I claim to be a workingman. To

you. men, who give an bonest equivalent
lar you receive: to be asked to come here i
hiefest honor of my life [Applause]. I
nvitation took me by surprise. It is an in
t the heads of the workingmen of New York

For more than a year past it has been rather the fashion in this city among those who labor to find fault with the Mayor. I am told that I have been generally hissed on public occasions and that at the present time there is going on a vote as 10 who is the most unpopular man in New York, and that as usual I lead the licket. [Applause and laughter, If I supposed that impression was general in this city among workingmen. I should careely regard it as safe to venture alone east of the first avenue. [Applause.] I have lived in this city divity years, and I cannot remember a time from my childhood when I did not either live among those who had to earn every dollar and their daily bread by labor, or when I was not busy thinking how to advance the interests of my fellow beings compelled to subsist by The Computation which was not busy thinking how to advance the interests of my fellow beings compelled to subsist by The Computation which which the whole the computation which we have the whole the computation of t

or when I was not busy thinking low to advance the interests of my fellow beings compelled to subsist by
The state conclusion to which my study of the relations
of labor and capital has brought me is that organization
and union are essential to workingmen for the assertion
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and union are essential to workingmen for the assertion
and union are essential to workingmen for the assertion
and union are essential to the continue to the essential
equally of employers to organize, in order that these
working her assistance, their mutual usefulness,
lience I have favored for many years the formation of
read unions. They are as strong as the bundle of twigs
in the fable. Men united must be stronger than they
can be when separated. By these unions must men learn to
bear with each other, to be reasonable, to discuss the
condition upon which they live. They become better
workingn better fathers of families, better ditiens.
The first fruit of this organization is not always satisfactory. Sometimes the unions must, like children are
workingn better fathers of families, better ditiens.
The first fruit of this organization to always satisfactory. Sometimes the unions must, like children are
workingn to the teach. I laughter; I often the first fruit of
the trade union is a strike. But with experience and
knowledge, the second step is taken, and that second
step is mutual assistance. The benefit replaces the
strike. Then comes the larger and more catholic spirit
which can see the ather side of the question. The result
of the organization would carry out to its legitimate
conclusion peace and harmony and not war. [Applause,]
Now, although there are very large organizations in
the United States among workingmen, allow me to say
that they are only in primary conditions of association,
and that they are only

flat hat belong to a lecture, but I wish you to underand that this question of the union and organization of
bor has been studied most carefully and conscienusaly byone who has been denounced as the enemy of
ganized labor. [Applause.]
In England the trade unions begap with the expendire of searly all their money on strikes. For nearly
ity years the main expenditure of all the contributions
are for strikes. But all that has been changed, until
par cent, has been expended upon benefit, works of
area and bear to the part of the money contributed to
are the bear to the money to the part of the strikes. In
85 only 12 per cent, of the money was expended in
rikes and 85 per cent was expended in strikes. In
85 only 12 per cent, of the money was expended in
rikes, and 85 per cent was expended in benefits and
utual said-belp. (Applause.) I doubt whether these
nilemen who are going around the State of New York
ofcesing to be the special friends of labor, have ever
dertaken to get these figures together or to undertend what is going on. The exact figures are that in
85 there was \$730,000 expended by fourteen associams for relief of sickness and other benefits, while
19 \$130,000 was expended for strikes. We are only on
a same road that they have been on in England. When
10 came together in this hall five years hence I predict
at the figures will show that less than two per cent, of
at the figures will show that less than two per cent, of
11 the appended in strikes. I applause.) Strikes will
12 as matter of predound interest. It is the first step to
13 be a matter of predound interest. It is the first step to
14 be a matter of predound interest. It is the first step to
15 the first step to
16 the new Jerusalem. (Applause.)
17 be not dole out to thom by charity, but carned by
18 ness with the advent of adequace knowledge and exrience. That is why the inauguration of this hall is to
2 a matter of predound interest. It is the first step to
16 per cent of predound interest. It is the the second
16 per cent of predoun

of cooperation in the purchase of things which you need and of their distribution.

Mayor Hewitthere gave some statistics of the workings of the great English cooperative societies, which began twenty-three years ago with \$12,500 and in 1886 had a capital of \$5,000,000. He showed that it cost the vast body of workingmen who participate in this cooperation only 38 per cent. to purchase and distribute the vast commodities that they use, and yet the \$5,000,000 of capital has been accumulated in addition to the banelits of cheap distribution. Then the Mayor showed what would be the process of the next step of the investment of this vast capital in productive industry. He drew an attractive picture of the possibilities of achievement by the investment of capital thus saved, and declared that in the future it will be possible for the workingmen to here such men as A. T. Stewart or Yanderbilt, or Chauncey Depow, or even

Jay Gould to work for the workingmen instead of for themselves. This, he said, was no dream, but a fruition from the progress of ecciety toward a definite end; not a natent medicine remed, but a natural growth of society—an evolution which will ultimately bring to every workingman his share; that the progress is certain from isolated action to union; from union to cooperation; from cooperation to corporation, with the workingmen as the corporator, He advised his hearers to take no stock in the denunciations of corporations, but rather to look forward to the time when they themselves should be the corporators. He prophesied that the time will yet come when this will be realized.

gave the capitalist 490 of the fish. Then the workman bought his own net from his savings, and kept the 500 fish for himself. [Applause and laughter.]
Incidentally the Mayor spoke of the necessity for enforcing the laws without fear or favor, especially in a country where the people make the laws. He said that as soon as he got information that they had lotteries at the Catholic fair he sent word to the police the same as he did about the other fair; that the police had done their duty as they never did before in the other case, and if they did not do it in the last case he would know the reason why.

It in the last case he would know the reason why.

Then returning to the subject of capital the Mayor called the attention of the brickiavers to the fact that in erecting this building they had become capitalists themselves in fact they were fast becoming "bloated capitalists." He urged them to continue in this good work. He pointed out the growing need in society for more care for the workingmas, and said he was in favor of a reasonable amount of taxes upon capital for the benefit of the people. But he warned them that too much taxation must not be imposed, but that taxation must be limited to a fair amount.

warned them that too much taxation must not be imposed, but that taxation must be limited to a fair amount.

As an illustration of his view of the legitimate duty of government, he referred to the Small Parks bill, and announced with satisfaction that the first new small park will probably cradicate the foul Mulberry street "Bend." He said that the true system of taxation is to tax wherever there is value, but not to levy differential taxes; not to tax one man because he is rich, and refrain from taxing another because he has not gotso much, but to tax values, and thus secure just taxation. He concluded as follows:

sufferings leading your people to knowledge and justice. iApplause.)

Other speakers followed the Mayor, and the inauguration of the new building was pronounced a great success.

The history of the union of bricklayers is the history of the labor movement in this country. When the labor movement flourished the union had an overflowing treasury and a big membership. It was first organized in 1852, with John Cortur as President. The panie in 1857 and the war scattered its members, and the union did not meet again until its reorganization on March 9, 1865. It then assembled in Demilt Hall, in the basement of the Dispensary building at Twenty-third street and Second avenue. It had then 100 members, and was known as the Operative Bricklayers Benevolent and Protective Union. Within a year the union moved up stairs, and had 1,800 members and paid \$500 rent a year, having the hall only for one meeting a week.

bers and paid \$300 rent a year, having the hall only for one meeting a week.

The union was chartered as a national organization on Nov. 24, 1858. Patrick Brazill of Greenpoint was their President, and Matthew Richards Secretary. In 1868 they had 2,000 members, when they struck for eight hours as a day's work. This battle tore the union to pieces. In 1870 the open union was disbanded, and the United Order of American Brickiayers, a secret body, was formed.

In 1871 the brickiayers asked for nine hours as a day's work, and they gained their point. The panic in 1873 demoralized business, and the brickiayers suffered as few other trades did. The construction of the elevated roads opened up the Yorkville and Harlem districts, and as buildings began to grow there, and the bricklayers were needed everywhere, the opened up the Yorkville and Harlem districts, and as buildings began to grow there, and the bricklayers were needed everywhere, the union was again reorganized. The six unions of bricklayers in this city, Nos. 2, 4, 12, 33, 35, and 37, reorganized in this way; Nos. 2 and 4 became No. 2, Nos. 12 and 35 became No. 11, No. 37 was composed of members in Harlem, and No. 33 of members this side of Harlem. They were then working ten hours a day, but they began to agitate for a nine-hour day, and secured it. Then a committee of arbitration was formed.

The union then had a full treasury and 2,000 members. A turbulent element came into control, and finally the conservative element withdrew in a body and formed Union No. 7. It was not long before Union No. 2 went to smash, and then No. 7 came to the front taking in all the well-meaning men, and leaving the disturbers to look after themselves. Since then they have been riding on the wave of success. They paid \$3,300 debt to the National Union, money given to help on their strikes, and have distributed \$2,000 to help fellow workingmen in the last two years. Last year they paid over \$900 into their burial fund. Since the formation in 1865 they say they have spent \$50,000 to help in their different strikes.

THE SACRED HEART'S RAFFLES. They are Going on as Usual-The Anti-Poverty Fair Lively Again.

The fair of the Church of the Sacred Heart in West Fifty-first street is still going on pros-perously, and the raffles and drawings are booming as usual. Those in charge say they For more than a year past it has been rather the fash- do not expect any interference with their plans clesiastical authority. A fish pond with gold-tish is to be added to-day to one department. There is a slight recovery at the Anti-Pov-erty fair in Madison Square Garden from the falling off in attendance which was noticeable the first part of the week. The recitations and character acting have proved an attractive card. Miss Saxton of Marie Prescott's company. Miss Colyer, Mr. Welsh. and others entertained their audience last night very

pany, Miss Colyer, Mr. Welsh, and others entertained their audience last night very cleverly.

Archbishop Corrigan is ahead, with 87 votes, in the contest for a dilapidated umbrella, to be awarded the most unpopular man in New York. Mayor Hewitt has 29 votes and Father Colton, the present pastor of 8t. Stephen's, has 18. The voting on popular police Captains has been done away with, and Capt. Reilly, who was leading in that contest, now has 7 votes to his credit in the race for the umbrella.

Some graceless scamp has written the names of Jay Gould and Chauncey M. Depow in the book where supporters of women's suffrage are requested to register by the following notice: "Women who wish to obtain the right of suffrage, and rightcous men who wish them to obtain the right are invited to write their names and addresses in the small book."

Some one bought 60 votes for 8, Cox as a Presidential candidate last night. This is more than Powderly and Grover Cie—have together. St. John no longer leas the rear; he has two votes now and Roscoe Conkling has the distinction of possessing but a single follower at the Anti-Poverty fair. Gov. Hill has 150 votes. Henry George has 775, and Biaine once again is in the lead with 781.

Ivor McGennis is the most popular Anti-Poverty bachelor, according to the voting, and Henry Auckentill is coming up behind him. Dr. Curran is ahead as the most popular dergyman and Dr. Burtsell is second.

Many objects are already put up to be bid for in anticipation of the general auction sale which is to close the fair Saturday night.

FRARNKEL-KESSLER.

The Wedding Season is Opened at the Hog-

The first wedding of the season at the Hoffman House took place last evening, and was in all respects a gorgeous affair. The contracting parties were Miss Emily Ressier and Mr. Joseph E. Fraenkel. The guests, the near relatives of the bride's and groom's families. numbered 125. The ceramony was held in the main hall, which, together with the adjoining saloons and the entrances, were elaborately decorated. The bride and groom stood be-neath a magnificent floral bell, suspended neath a magnificent floral bell, suspended from a structure, the pillars of which were of roses, imbedded in smilax. Around the saloons were placed tubes of paims, and bunches of fruit and chains of roses adorned the doorways. The bride, the daughter of Dr. A. Ressler, were a white satin gown trimmed with lace. The sleeves were of point, caught up at the elbows with gold bands. Her tulle vell was fastened with diamond clasps and lilies of the valley. Miss Kate Kessler, the maid of honor, wore a skirt of yellow tulle covered with small roses. The gold and silver brocede bodies was cut low. Both she and the bride held banches of lilies of the valley. A gown of heliotrope satin, made es bride, with tablier front, was worn by Mirs. Kessler, the bride's mother.

Just before the ceremony photographs by electric light were taken of the saloons and the supper tables.

CLEVELAND IN NEBRASKA

HE GETS UP WITH THE SUN TO SEE A CORN PALACE IN BIOUX CITY.

A Nobracka Zopkyr Greets him in Omnha-His Carriago Turned into a Flower Bed -An Indian Bruss Band for a Novelty-The Party Bench Kansas City Last Night. OMAHA, Oct. 12.—The President and his party left Minneapolis at 8:10 o'clock last even-ing. The two ladies of the party retired early. but the President and the other gentlemen sat for a couple of hours smoking and comparing experiences. The President was frequently summoned to the platform during the evening to receive the greetings of the country people, who seemed to be wide awake all the way.

At Chasks a dozen tar barrels were burning, an artillery salute was fired, and, as the train moved slowly past, a big balloon in national colors was sent up. At Carver the people were out in force with a brass band, and the place was illuminated by Chinese lanterns. At Lesueur there was a yet more elaborate illumi-nation and a serenade. The train made no stops, but the President appeared wherever there was a crowd and courteously acknowledged its salutes. An army of railroad men was on patrol duty along the track, and huge bonfires were burning every half mile. The sun was just rising when the Presiden-tial party were called this morning to prepare

for sightseeing at Bloux City. The train was

stopped outside the town limits to take on

Mayor Clelland, who, without formality, wel-comed the President and his friends, and when riages and a reception committee were found in waiting, as were the military, the brass as were the military, the brass bands, and the people. A rapid drive of five minutes brought the visitors to the corn palace, whose turrets were at the moment taking their early bath of golden sunlight. The corn festival ended last night, but everything had been kept in place waiting the President's visit, and all the attendants were on hand to the honors of the occasion.

Mrs. Cleveland was delighted, and turned again and again to examine more closely some

been kept in place waiting the President's visit, and all the attendants were on hand to do the honors of the occasion.

Mrs. Cleveland was delighted, and turned again and again to examine more closely some unique fabrication. The wax maiden, with hair of corn slik and robe of satin husks, climbing a winding stair of golden ears; the spider of tiny carrots lying in wait in his web of corn fibres; the map of the Union made of kernels, each State having its special color; the huse national flag and the shields, eagles, croscents, crosses, and emblems of various nations; the mottoes, from the "Ceres Imperatrice" to the many "Welcomes," all made of the unshelled ears were noted and admired, and then the big marvel of a building, whose sole material except its bare skeleton was the product of the corn field, was explained in detail, and its conception, history, and construction described. From the palace the visitors were conducted through the town, which seemed to be constructed in great part of corn products. The mammoth triumphal arch still spanned the chief thoroughiare.

The President's ride down the Missouri valley from Sioux City through the endless stretches of waving corn showed him the significance of the Sioux City exhibition. At Council Bluffs Benator Manderson, Congressman McShane, and a committee of gentlemen from Omaha boarded the train and welcomed the President to "God's country," which they asserted lay just beyond the river.

At the station in Omaha Senator Paddock. Congressman Dorsey, and the remaining members of the reception committee, composed of prominent residents and the municipal authorities, welcomed the City's guests. The streets had been richly adorned with streamers and devices in gay colors, and banners bearing "Welcome to the President' couched in every form of pairiotic phrase spanned the way. The Second Resiment of United States Infantry, the Knights of Pythias in uniform from all parts of the Blate, and several political and social organizations, were drawn up in line along the st

quets sent in by ladies and ladies' associations at Sloux City and Omaha, each bearing on a card the sentiments and compliments of the doners.

At Plattsmouth, Hamburg, and other places the people were out in force, and though the train did not stop, displayed their enthusiasm very effectively. At a nameless crossing, where a stop was required by law, two or three hundred were gathered, some of whom in a sudden impulse to get nearer tangled themselves in a harb-wire sence from which they were freed by their companions. The train reached St.

Joseph a half hour abasd of its time.

Artillery church bells and steam whistles heralded the arrival at St. Joseph. Twenty-five thousand strangers had been brought in by rail, and these with the 60,000 natives were all on hand. Mayor Doyle and a reception committee of 130 ladies and gentlemen received the President, and, with the aid of the police, maintained good order while the visitors were taken in carriages. A line of vehicles more than a quarter of a mile in length carried the Presidential escort. The uniformed secret orders of the town, the County Democratic Committee, and some other organizations were on hand with brass bands. A stop was made for a moment when the head of the procession reached the central square of the town, where the pupils of the Convent of the Sacred Heart handed to the President a beautiful floral flag, while those of the public schools gave Mrs. Cleveland a costly silver basket filled with roses.

When the party returned to the train and attempted to board it there occurred another of those crushes which have become somewhat fomiliar, but which are none the less terrible. This was caused by the frantic attempt of ten thousand persons moved by one impulse to get into close quarters with the President, It was a work of pain and even of danger for his fellow excursionists to make their way to the train, work in which here committee and the police rendered but little assistance.

The train arrived at Kansas City at 8:15 P. M. At the depot and for

were in carriages and on their way up Union avenue fiteen minutes after the arrival of the train.

At the Coates House the guests alighted and retired to their rooms for a brief rest before the later events of the evening. The trades display was an ambitious attempt to-night, and marched through the principal streets and up Broadway past the hotel shortly after the arrival of the party.

The reception to President Cleveland will not be held to-morrow in an abandoned cemetery as was intended, as the owner declared that he would have the whole business arrested, Cleveland and all, if they trespassed there. The public reception will therefore be held at the Post Office.

This afternoon an arch over the street bearing the words "Welcome Cleveland," fell to the ground. John Callahan and J. C. Green went with it. Green was fatally hurt, and it is thought that Callahan will not recover.

At the time the President's party arrived a cable car dashed into a crowd, injuring eight people, cutting off one man's foot.

A reception was held at the hotel, Fifteen hundred people shook hands with Cleveland. Mrs. Cleveland. Secretary Vilas and wife in forty-nine minutes.

Nebraska Democrats.

OMARA, Oct. 12.—The Democratic State Con-vention to day nominated Thomas O'Day of Antelope county for Justice of Supreme Court, and Dr. Slicker of Hitchcock county and Fred L. Harris for Regents of of Hitchcock county and Fred L. Harris for Regents of the State University. The Convention in its plaiform endorsed Cleveland's Administration, reaffirmed the principles of the national platform of 1984, recommended the proper regulation of resironds the remainded the proper regulation of resironds the remainded the proper regulation of the origin necessary, more favorable legislation for the light lecense legislation for the light lecense legislation for the light lecense legislation to prohibition and all sumptuary laws. By proposition to prohibition and all sumptuary laws. By was extended to Parsell and Gladstone and the cause of Ireland. The National Democratic Committee was requested to designate Omaha as the place for holding the next National Democratic Convention.

Original and New Garibaldi Guards

The Legislature made an appropriation of \$1,500 for each New York State regiment that took part in the battle of Gettysburg for the erection of a mono-ment on that battle field. The original Garibaldi Guard ment on that battle field. The original Garrhald Guard of the Thirty-nint Regiment, which claims the temperary custody of the appropriation for that regiment, has met with some trouble recently from a newly organized body calling itself the Garthald! Guard of the same regiment, which has also made application for this appropriation, and which it is claimed, is also each environg to wrest from the original Guard the custody of the old battle flags. A special meeting of the old organization was held last night at 101 Avenue A, and as been taken to protect its rights.

THREATENS TO RILL AN ACTRESS. A Father Angry Because His Sen Wants & Marry Rer—The Girl Betermines.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. MEMPHIS, Oct. 10,-Miss Effic Ellis is the name of a pretty little blonde now playing an engagement at May's Bliou Theatre, on Washington street. She was formerly known to the profession as Flora Hastings, and first gained notoriety at Springfield, Mo., where Norman Cox, the son of Dr. James Cox, one of the most prominent citizens of that town, became en amored of her. The youthful lover was only 19 years of age, and his stern parent, who was ap-prised of his son's infatuation, broke up their Louis, where he was given employment in a railroad office in that city. Flora soon fol-

railroad office in that city. Flora soon followed her lover to St. Louis, where she was taken ill, and was nursed by Cox, which incident apparently bound them closer, to each other. Later on Miss Flora came to Memphis and assumed the name of Effic Ellis. This was doubtless done to hide her identity from Dr. Cox of Springfield, who was keeping a surveillance over her.

Three weeks after her arrival here young Cox came from St. Louis, and the two took lodgings at the Cochrane House, where they were found by Dr. Cox, who followed his son to hiemphis, and, with the aid of the police, soon discovered their retreat. When the father walked into the room he was so incensed at seeing them together that he struck the girl a heavy blow, knocking her to the floor. His son was taken in charge and carried home to Springfield, and afterward again sent to St. Louis, where at present accounts he still remains.

In an interview, this afternoon, Miss Ellis

mains.

In an interview, this afternoon, Miss Ellis said: "Dr. Cox says I've ruined his boy, and all such stuff as that, but if it hadn't been for me there is no telling where Norman would be now. I have been insuited and abused in a shameful manner by the Doctor, but my turn will come pretty soon, and then I will show him a piece or two of vengeance. He says I shan't have Norman any more, and that he'll kill me, but I'll just fool him. Let threats go to the winds, where they belong. I shall marry that boy in spite of all that can be done to prevent me. I could telegraph and have him here to-morrow and have the knot tied right away, but I think it is best to wait till he is of age, which will be in four months."

Effe Ellis was to have left this city resterday for St. Louis, but, it seems, changed her mind, for she is billed again at the Bliou for this week. Whether she will carry out her expressed intention of marrying young Cox is a matter of doubt when the subjoined letter is taken into consideration. It is from the father: Lagarity warn you that if you come back to this town an interview, this afternoon, Miss Ellis

Miss Ellis is only 22 years of age, and has many admirers among the habitues of the Bijou.

CHAMBERLAIN IN ULSTER.

Bacco of People.

BELPAST, Oct. 12 .- Mr. Chamberlain addressed an audience of 4,500 persons in Ulster Hall to-night. He said he knew the condition of the poor tenants of Donegal. It was a subject of earnest thought, and he hoped that be-fore he left Ulster he would find a solution of the question. [Cheers.] He would not tell them that the Government and the laws were perfect, but they had a Parliament which could deal with all claims and remedy all defects. But the defects did not represent the differ-But the defects did not represent the difference between the north and south. There were two Irslands. (Cheers.) One was under the leadership of agitators who profited by her distress, the other loyal and contented. There were also two races, and he did not intend to submit Ulster to a Dublin Parliament. (Loud cheers.) Not because he believed the religious faith of the people would be endangered thereby, but because he objected to submitting Ulster's orderly, regular life to the inventors of the plan of campaign. (Cheers.)

The Irish were now absolutely masterful in America, especially in New York, the Government of which was called Irish. A Parliament in Dublin would be simply a Dublin Tammany Hall Ring. He would not consent to handing over the Ulster Protestants to such a Ring.

THE CAFFAREL SCANDAL

Gen. Boulanger Fears it Will Have a De-pressing Effect on the Country. Paris, Oct. 12.-Gen. Boulanger, in an interview, denied any complicity in the Caffarel affair, and challenged the most searching investigation. He deplores the scandal as likely to have a depressing effect upon the country, just when a revival of patriotism is taking clace. He believes that Mms. Limousin was place. He believes that Mme Limousin was sent to him from two different quarters in order to lay a trap for him.

A summary of the plan for the mobilisation of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which was divulged by the Figure, has been found in the house of Gen. Caffarel. A memorandum of sums of money, received presumably from the sales of decorations, has been found in Gen. d'Andlau's house.

The discovery of the plan for the mobilism.

d'Andlau's house.

The discovery of the plan for the mobilization of the Seventeenth Army Corps in Gen.
Caffarel's house will seriously complicate his
case, in view of the position he held as chief of
staff in the War Office.

COERCION IN IRELAND.

The Government About to Totally Suppress
the National League,

LONDON, Oct. 12 .- The Daily News's Dublin orrespondent telegraphs that he has received information from an influential quarter that the Government will within a fortnight totally the Government will within a fortnight totally suppress the League. The Nationalists, he says, are prepared for any such emergency. A conference of dissident Liberals was held in Bristol to-day. In a letter to the conference Lord Hartington said the concessions that Mr. Gladstone was willing to make in regard to his firsh policy were dublous and inadequate. The conference, the writer declared, should reaffirm its determination to cooperate with all Unionists, without distinction of party, to restore and maintain the supremacy of the law in Ireland.

The jury in the Mitchelstown case rendered a verdict of murder against Inspector Brownrigg. Sergeants Kirwan, Ryder and Brennan and Constables Gavan and Doran.

The Sultan of Morocco Getting Well. TANGIER, Oct. 12.-The Grand Vizier last evening sent a report to the foreign Ministers from Mequinex that the Sultan's health continued to improve, and that he was able to leave his room for a short time daily to hold interview with his Ministers.

Maulin, Out 12.—Yranca and Italy have accepted Spain's invitation to hold a conference in Madrid on the Morneco question. It is expected that England will also accept the invitation.

Russian Subjects in Herat. CABUL, Oct. 12.—Three hundred Russian sub-ects under Syed Yakub All entered Herat in the guise jects dinder ayed fakus an entered ages in the guise of merchants. The Governor, distrusting the object of their visit, communicated with the Ameer, who ordered the Governor to refer to Mirahmea Khan, the Russian Governor of Murchab, whose reply is anxiously awaited. Elaborate military precautions are being taken at Herat. Trees are being removed, and the canal and ditch are being joined in one.

Watching His Treasures by the Sen Shere. Any day on the lovely beach at Coney Island the chance visitor may see a respectable gentleman wandering aimlessly up and down watching the sea at Brighton Beach. He appears to be watching the sea to srignon neach. He appears to be watching the sea to bill time, but, as a matter of fact, he has his hands full of business. The gentieman is Prof. Worth, who has a great lot of odd and ourlous things which he has collected in years of traval and search, and among his curiosities is the preserved head of Gulteau. The professor is jealous of the head and guards it as if it were a precious jews. His thoughts revolve around it by day, and he dreams of it at night. He exhibited his museum of wonders at Brighton Beach during the season, and now that the place is descried, he alone remains to guard his treasures, which gather dust in the descried museum.

A Discouraged Anarchist.

Victor Wach, the Anarchist, committed sui-Victor Wach, the Anarchist, committed suicide on Tuesday by stabbing himself thirteen times
while in a bath tub. His bydy was taken to the Morgue
yesterday, where it was identified by Philip Schuff of
27 Hudson street, the chief engineer in the Beadelston
& Woerz brewery. He said that Wach often worked
nights in that establishment as a machinist, but for
some time had not had work. Frederick Stark of Elizabeth said yesterday that he had talked with Wach the
evening before he died, when the suicide remarked that
there was no room in this country for Anarchists, and
he therefore naw no good resson why he should not kill
binseif.

Lady Ann Brassey, wife of Sir Thomas Brassey, whose constant companion she was on his yachting voyages, died on board the Sunbeam while bound for

Verdham, the noted English jonkey, is dead. The Crime of Street Preaching. BOSTON. Oct. 12.—In the Superior Court to-day the case of the Rev. W. T. Davis, charged with a violation of the city ordinance in preaching on the Com-mon without a Heans, was disposed of the defendants being fined 500 and costs each on four complaints. If no one comes forward to pay his fine the defendants will have to remain in just about a year.

MISS HAZZARD TESTIFIES.

SHE THINKS MRS. SQUIRE MADE . MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLE HILL or Millen Merely Patted Her on the

Arm and Knee in Illustration of What He was Saying-His Own Testimony. The trial of the Rev. C. W. Millen, the pastor of the Washington Street Methodist Church, in Brooklyn, for immorality, was resumed yesterday before a committee of seven of his fellow ministers, under the direction of Presiding Elder Adams. For the six preceding days of the trial, Mosers. Parehley and Flint, the accusers and prosecutors of the pastor, had introduced the witnesses on whose testi-mony they relied to substantiate the damag-ing allegations in each of the five specifications, and which they were confident would result in driving Mr. Millen from the pulpit, The prosecution, except so far as the introduc-tion of rebutting evidence may be admitted, rested on Tuesday night, and yesterday morning Mr. Millen began his innings. He faced his judges and accusers with a confident smile. The first witness was Miss Hazzard, a middle-aged lady of quiet bearing, who conducts a fashionable boarding house in De Kalb avenue, and who was a member of the De Kalb avenue church during Mr. Millen's pastorate there, ten years ago. Miss

house in De Kalb avenue, and who was a member of the De Kalb avenue church during Mr.

Millen's pastorate there, ten years ago. Miss
Hazzard is a cousin of Mrs. William Squire,
and ahe introduced that lady to Mr. Millen.
She also seted somewhat in the capacity of a
mutual friend after the pastor's alieged misconduct when making a morning call on Mrs.
Squire. The slieged misconduct of the pastor
on that occasion formed the charge in the
second specification.

Miss Hazzard began her teatimony by saying
she had been greatly missepresented in the
matter, and that she was glad of the opportunity to set herself right. She would have forgotten the entire affair, she said, if her attention had not been called to it a few months
ago by a Mr. Atkins, a Brooklyn reporter.

"This story" Miss Hazzard continued; has
grown in immensity through the excitability
of my cousin. She has, I am sorry to eay, made
a mountain cut of a mole hill. Since the incident
complained of, Mrs. Squire has expressed her
surprise to me that Mr. Millen did not continue
to call on her. She also said she admired him
very much. I remember that Mrs. Squire, Mr.
Millen and myself once attended a picnic and
afterward that they had supper at my house."

When questioned as to the letter of apology
which Mr. Millen sent to Mrs. Squire, but which
he managed to regain possession of before it
reached her hands, the witness said:

"I have seen that letter, and it contained no
apology. Mr. Millen simply said that he was
sorry that on a particular occasion any misunderstanding had occurred between them. As I
understood the story at first these were the
facts: Mr. Millen met Mrs. Squire, but which
he managed to regain possession of before it
reached her hands, the witness said:

"I you had known the story as now told of
Mr. Millen seen to Mrs. Squire and putting his sam around her was an adaptive and
in a set of the being of hirs. Squire and
of the witness.

"No!" she replied, with much emphasis. "it
would not in that case, and, believing that
story, I

was rused out by the Fresiding Eider on the ground that Mr. Parshley had not appeared as a witness.

At the afternoon session Mr. Millen seated himself composedly in the witness chair and endeavored to explain away the charges of misconduct at Haverhill, Mass., in 1877, and in the De Kalb avenue parsonage in the same year. He first attacked the latter scandal and attempted to explain away the story of J. E. May, who testified that when he was staying one night in the pasonage he saw Mr. Millen coming out of the servants room in his night dress, and the next morning he told his wife that he had gone to the roof to see the stars. He said:

"Inever, so far as I can remember, was on the top floor of the parsonage in a night shirt. Whenever I went to that floor at night it was to look after the necessities of the children who slept there. As to the Haverill soandal, I absolutely deny the truth of the allegations, or that I was ever guilty of the adultery charged. I admit that when I left the house of Mr. John W. Snow in Haverill in 1877 to attend the conference at Dover Mr. Snow said: 'You are an adulterer, and I can prove it. But I was then leaving that part of the country, and I did not think it well to prosecute him, because of the notoriety It would get me into with my new congregation. This scandal has now followed me for ten years, but on the whole I thought it best to let it alone, and I have never taken any action against Mr. Snow, because I consider him a man of attray.

on the whole I thought it best to let it alone, and I have never taken any action against Mr. Snow, because I consider him a man of straw, whose accusation counts for nothing and whose stories can do me no detriment. I most solemnly deny that there is any truth in these specifications in regard to the Haverill or De Ralb avenue stories."

Mrs. Millen. a delicate, sad-faced little woman, also testified. She said:

"When we were living in the De Kalb avenue parsonage the girl and children slept on the top floor. The girl had a high moral character. If my husband went up stairs in his night dress it must have been to attend to the children, dren."
"You have perfect confidence in your hus-

"You have perfect confidence in your husband?"

"I have, and as for Mr. May's story, why, I give it no attention. Mr. May is crazy, and has only been cut of the asylum nine or ten days."

This closed the testimony for the day, and the defence will be continued this morning.

The prosecution complain that some of their strongest testimony against the acqued pastor was ruled out when the technical objection was ruled out when the technical objection was resed that a wrong date was given in the specifications.

Robert Praddow was the witness for the

was ruled out when the technical objection was raised that a wrong date was given in the specifications.

Robert Fraddow was the witness for the prosecution who was obliged to leave the stand after he had begun his testimony. He would have testified merely that on Aug. 19 last, while at Ocean Grove, he saw Mr. Millen seated on the beach with a plump female in an attractive bathing suit by his side. The lady wore long stockings, and her arms were bare. Mr. Millen held his companion's arm with one hand, and was throwing sand over her feet and legs. The next day he saw them together, and Mr. Millen held his companion by the arm. On Aug. 22 he saw them bathing together, and the parson's arms were around her waist. To-day Mr. Millen will give an explanation of the Boston incident, and explain his relations with Miss Maggie Creveling and Miss Mille Joy. He will try to establish the fact that Prosecutor Parshley and G. A. Mallins accompanied these women from Boston, and occupied the same section in the train and put un together at the Grand Union Hotel in Forty-second street. At the Tremont House he will be able to satisfactorily explain this matter, and that from first to last all through the affair he has acted strictly under the advice of counsel.

Lawa Tennis,

The Nutley Field Club held a ladies' invitation tournament on its grounds at Franklin, N. J., yes-turday afternoon. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watts Kearny, the Mrs. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watts Kearny, the Missee Wright, Mr. T. K. Fraser and Miss Fraser of Hastings, Mrs. J. S. Conduit and Miss Conduit, the Missee Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock.

Many matches were played by the lady representatives of the Far and Near. Orange, and Staten Island Clubs. The most important were as follows: Miss Fraser of the Far and Near Crange, and Staten Island Clubs. Fine most important were as follows: Miss Fraser of the Far and Near Club defeated Miss Blanckis of the Nutley Field Club defeated Mrs. A. Greenough of the Nutley Field Club defeated Miss Fraser, and won the first priss, a handsome pin. The other players were presented with pretty sourceirs. The largest entry for mixed doubles ever secured for any tearranged and the second of the State of the Contest of the State of the Contest of the State of State

McAulife Home from Sector. Light-weight Champion Jack McAuliffe got back from Boston yesterday afternoon. He is looking better. The referee has already been appointed. He is a New York sport, who has done many such favors before. The articles of agreement will be forwarded to him to day. He designey training secrets, which will be commenced soon, will have to be very genule at first.

The Ulysseum at Chickering Hall, a series of paintings by Wm. Voegtlin, representing leading inci-dents in the life of Gen. Grant, starts with the humble cottage in Ohio where Grant was born, and gives realis-tic visws of battles in which he fixured, and scenes in the tour of the world, and the final march to the grave at Riverside Park. A descriptive lecture is added by Mr. J. E. smith.

The Bursted Chinese Bank Schome. LONDOW, Oct. 18.—A despatch to the Time from Tentata cays that the Chinese Government has definitely withcreave from the Chinese-American bank THE POTATO CROP A PAILURE.

The Beniers are all Bulls on the Market and Heavy Importations Probable. A stout, well-fed man with a big watch chain—the proprietor—and a lean, wiry man in overhauls—the employee—were holding a con-

Reads street produce store yesterday. 'I guess they've got it," said the latter.

" I guess so too," said the former.
" Got what?" asked a reporter. The rot."

Dame Nature, it seems, has been getting up a corner in potatoes this year. She shut down on the ground and wouldn't let it produce more than half an average crop, and then she gave

on the ground and wouldn't let it produce more than half an average crop, and then she gave almost all that were produced what is known as "rot"—that is, they begin to decay as soon as dug, and often before.

The only localities where there has been a fair yield, so the potato sharps say, are in the castern part of Nova Bootia and on Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island. Throughout New England the crop which was light at best is rotting fast. A great many acres, which would not pay for digging, have been ploughed under. New York State, according to reports, has a very uneven yield, with a serious shortage in the great potato counties of Washington, Monroe, and Ontario. Columbia county reported her crop almost a total failure. One man up there, it is said, got only four and a half bushels off one and a quarter acres. One quarter of all the potatoes raised this year in Dutchess county are in process of decay already. Up in Mr. Rocco Conkling's county there are very many thousand bushels less potatoes than the year before, and the shrewd farmers are holding them till prices have climbed.

'This big shortage all over the State will have a marked effect, it is thought, on the New York market. Oneida county alone usually sends 500,000 bushels of potatoes to this market, and Monroe county, which is probably the greatest shipping county in the State. whill have a marked effect, it is thought, on the New York market offect, it is thought, on the New York market offect, it is thought, on the New York market offect it is thought, on the New York market offect it is thought, on the New York market offect it is thought, on the New York market, oneida county alone usually sends 500,000 bushels of potatoes to this market, and Monroe county, which is probably the greatest shipping county in the State.

This state of things would lead to something new in the potato markets, will be obliged to buy for their own use.

Beports from the West and South show a large shortage too. Ohio has only half her usual crop, Michigan one-third.

NO FOREIGN CHILDREN NEED APPLY. American Children's Societies Should Begin Their Charity at Home.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Assistant Secretary Maynard has been in correspondence with the Emigration Commissioners at New York and Philadelphia in regard to a practice which has prevailed at Philadelphia of admitting children who have been sent from England by benevolent citizens, and who upon arrival here are taken in charge by the Children's Aid Society of New York, and provided with homes in the West. A few weeks ago two little girls named Kate Baker and Minnie Peters arrived at Philadelphia from Bristol, England, They were sent by a man named Mark Whitwill of Bristol, and a woman representing the Children's Aid Society of New York awaited their arrival at Philadelphia. She said that homes had been provided for them in Missouri, and that the Aid Society would bear the expense of sending them there. and also guarantee that they would not become public charges. The Emigration Commissioners at Philadelphia refused to allow them to land unless specially directed by the department. They held that they came within the spirit, if not the very words, of the law in being unable to care for themselves without becoming a public charge. It was shown that children of the class described were allowed to land at New York without question, and surprise was expressed that these two should be stopped at Philadelphia.

A letter was also received at the department from Mr. Whitwill justifying his action on the score of humanity and expressing a hope that no action be taken which would prevent these helpless children from obtaining good homes.

Assistant Secretary Maynard has sustained the action of the Commissioners at Philadelphia, and the children will be returned to England. He based his action on the principle that charity begins at home, and that the charitable institutions of this country can find ample employment in caring for their own poor, and should see that this is done before they undertake to assume the responsibilities of caring for the poor of other countries. He held that the landing of the children in question was expressly prohibited by law.

NO CONFIRMATION FOR MRS. the Stands up in Court in Jersey City and Makes a Little Speech.

An attempt to unravel the Mrs. Ford mysery was made again yesterday by Justice Stilling of Jersey City. Jeweller Traphagen and Butcher Semmerlin, who say they saw Mrs. Ford with her three children on the train which brought them from Pittsburgh, repeated heir stories without developing any new facts. A motion was made by counsel repre-senting Henry Pointdexter, the Pullman car porter who is accused of kidnapping the children, for his discharge. Chief Murphy said he had sent Mrs. Ford's picture to Mrs. De-Bock in Belgium, and that she would probably let him know whether Mrs. Ford was with her on the train. He had heard from the Sheriff of Lincoln county, Nevada, where the Sheriff of Lincoln county, Nevada, where Locust Valley is situated, that he can find no one who ever heard of the woman. Every statement thus far made by Mrs. Ford in relation to persons and places has been contradicted. She said her father was Owen Kenny, who lived in Ireland. No such person is known of by any one now in the section of Ireland she names. Mrs. Ford, rising to her feet, asked the Judge's permission to speak. The request was granted, and she spoke in a clear voice as follows:

"I want to say that if you find that I was ever in the hands of the police before you can have my head."

The examination was adjourned for two weeks. Mrs. Ford's picture has been sent to every place of importance in the country, and has been reproduced in many papers. Point-dexter is still under ball, and Mrs. Ford is held as a witness.

THE SMARTEST GIRL REPORTER. She Works in Benver and is the Pride of the Journalistic West. From the Globe-Democrat.

The smartest girl reporter in this country is employed on the Denver Republican. She is a young woman, good looking, and fairly glow-ing with the rosiest kind of health. Her name is Jennie Hopkins, and she has written a book and contributed several very pretty ideas to to the Eastern journals and magazines; but her newspaper work is the most remarkable. She has been with the Denver Republican for two years, and in that time she has more than held her own against all the male talent in the town. She takes assignments like a man, and can attend to the routine of the courts or any of the public departments with as much ease as any gentleman on the staff of the paper. She goes everywhere and is alraid of nobody and nothing. Her perfect manners and thorough ladvilke qualities compel respect, and whether she is writing up a base ball match or a murder, she wreathes it with a charm of rhythmic language that asserts her to be an artists. She writes society, of course, but hestitates at nothing, and I do believe that if she was assigned to report a prize fight she'd simply ask where was it to be and when, and train time would find her at the depot with the crowd that was going to the mill. Miss Honkins has the newspaper instinct more fully developed than any other woman in America. Those who are capable judges are fond of saying that she is the best newspaper man in Colorado. to the Eastern journals and magazines; but

Rich in Years.

Samuel Post, who died at Ketchum's Corners, N. Y. ecently, was in his 01st year. Mrs. Nancy Edgerly, of Wolfboro, N. H., is 108 years id. She delights in political conversation. old. She delights in political conversation.

When Thomas Whipple died at Brown Settlement, Eullivan county, N. Y., recently, he had onloyed nearly 101 years of active life.

For Rid years Mrs. Liter Luther of Hadlyme, Conn., who died on Wednesday, sad been a stranger to disease, and had all her mental faculities.

The eldest volunteer freeman in the United States is said to be John de Mier of Alleniown, Mo., who Joined Relief Company No. 2 of Cincinnati in 1826. He is more than 60 years of age.

Thomas Bowen et White county, Ga., has just rounded a century of life. He cultivates flowers and gourds. He concernised a pourd that was four fees in circumfermee, and which had a bushel of shalled corn.

TYPOTHETÆ IS FOR WAR

THE EMPLOYING BOOK PRINTERS WILL NOT JOIN THE UNION.

They will Not Become Card Offices, and Re fuse to Accept the New Scale—The Brace Workers and the Browers—A Brooklyn Non-Union Brewer Benten.

The Typothetas, the association of employing printers, was in session all yesterday afternoon, and its members decided to advertise in fifty papers in the United States for 1,000 printers at the rates demanded by the new scale of Typographical Union No. 6. The employers all concede this rate, but refuse the demand that they discharge all non-union

men. Secretary Pasco said: We expect to have 75 per cent. of these printers captured in various ways by the printers' union. The other 25 per cent, will remain with us probably. Meantime the funds of the union will grow beautifully less, and we ex-These resolutions were adopted to indicate

the purpose of the employers to fight back: Whereas, Typographical Union No. 6 has adopted a scale of prices and accompanied said scale. with the condition that every printing office become. "a card office," which the officers of the Union explain to mean the discharge of every serious the price and the price a

be withdrawn.

Austreed, That every member of the Typothete displain his office a card signifying that the office is not a series. in his office a card signifying that the office is not a cardinate.

Theo. L. De Vinne & Co.,
Theo. L. De Vinne & Co.,
Tow's Fr'g and B'kb'g Co.,
C. A. Ucoffin & Rogers,
H. Bessey
John U. Rankin, Jr.,
John Folhermas,
John Folhermas,
John Folhermas,
John Folhermas,
John Robits Some
Exchange Printing Co.,
Joseph Company,
John Charleston,
J. W. Fratt & Son,
J. W. Fratt & Son,
J. W. Fratt & Son,
J. W. Jewitt,
Gillias Brothers & Turnure,
Albert Mera & Co.,
C. Shelley,
C. Shelley,
C. Shelley,

ohn russian Middleditch, Livingston Middleditch, Dourfas Taylor, J. V. Pratt & Son, J. J. Canlon, J. W. Fratt & Son, H. J. Hewitt. Cillias Brothers & Turnure, William J. Fell, Albert Meta & Co., William J. Fell, C. C. Shelley, William U. Martin, Feter De Baun. The printers assembled in Pythagoras Hall, in Canal street, vesterday, and enjoyed them. selves singing songs to the accompaniment of a banjo. President Everett Glackin and Chair-

man of the Strike Committee Joseph Smith said that there were no other offices added to the number already out on strike. De Vinne's pressmen went on strike at noon out of sym-pathy with the printers.

None of Harper & Co.'s men have gone out, and these being no dispute over the scale of

pathy with the printers.

None of Harper & Co.'s men have gone out, and there being no dispute over the scale, it is claimed that Harper & Co. have agreed to employ no more non-union men. In return it is said that the Typographical Union has agreed not to interfere with the non-union men now employed. At the office of Typothets it was denied that the Harpers had submitted to the "card" demand.

Mr. Harry Harper of Harper Brothers said last night that an agreement had been entered into by his firm with their men substantially as above stated. The proposition was made by President Everett Glackin of Typographical Union No. 8 and Chairman Joseph Smith of the strike committee to the firm on Monday, and the firm replied that the compromise would be perfectly satisfactory. The blan was then submitted to the men of the shop and rejected. Tuesday night, however, the decision of the day before was reconsidered, and the men decided to accept the compromise.

"Our office has always been substantially a card office," added Mr. Harper, "and at the present time we have but four non-union employees. We simply wish to have the best workmen, and the best are undoubtedly in the union. It could not be allowed, however, the discharge the non-union men in our employ simply because they did not belong to No. 6, We do not agree not to employ non-union men, but simply not to give non-union men employment without notifying the union. In such an event the whole controversy would be probably opened again."

The following statement was made by officers of Typographical Union No. 6:

We know of no special privileges in the enforcement of the book and job scale which have been granted to Harmar Exercise and the work of the strike committee of by the

We know of no special privileges in the enforcement of the book and job scale which have been granted to Har-per Brothern sither by the strike committee or by the President of the union, and we are confident that no such privileges have been granted. W. R. Bosmar, Vice-Fresident, No. 6. TREG. C. WILDMAN, Secretary. W. A. STERME Of RESCULIVE COMMITTEE.

THEO. C. WILDNAM, Secretary.

W.A. SPILLING RECULTE COMMITTEE.

Few of the brass workers and chandeller makers were at Military Hall yesterday. Walking Delegates Thomas J. Ford said that they had asked the Board of Walking Delegates to aid them, as far as possible, in ordering strikes wherever work made by any of the firms of the Manufacturers' Association was being put in houses. They also sent to Philadelphia to warn the members of the unions there not to do any work for the manufacturers of this city.

None of the nine manufacturers were able to open their works yeaterday, as they have not yet secured men in every department.

Commissioners William Purcell and Gilbert Robertson of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration went to Albuny less night to look after a strike in the interior of the State.

The ale and porter brewers published a statement to the effect that the trouble with their men has no reference to the question of wages, the men making no demand for an advance of pay, but is solely a question of the right of the men to demand that members of their union only shall be employed.

John O'Connell, the President of the Ale and Porter Brewers' Employees' Union, said that he did not believe that there would be a strike in any brewery except Leavy & Britton's in Brooklyn. He said that all the energies of the union would be directed toward supporting the men out on strike now. The strikers say that they will receive their pay regularly.

men out on strike now. The strikers say that they will receive their pay regularly. One of the new men who took the places of the strikers was assaulted yesterday afternoon and beaten badly. He said that he was from Albany, and went to work not knowing that there was any difficulty with the men.

Men who Make Hallroad Time to Soules. Many railroad men, identified with what is known as the General Time Convention, met at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday. They will go over the present system of signals, lights, and time and make needed changes. Among the well-known men present were H. S. Haines, Charleston and Savanah and Sa-vanah, Florida and Western; H. F. Royce, Chicago-Rock Island and Pacific; Robert Blee and D. P. Martin.

Wabaah Railway, and C. W. Bradiey and C. E. Lamber, Wast Shore.
By invitation of the Executive Committee Secretary of the Navy Whitney sent Commander Brown of the Navy Waster State of the Convention for the Convention of the Convention of the Convention of the Convention restoring. To the Committee of the Market of the Convention of the Committee of Uniform Train Ruiss and Telegraphic Orders on the subject of Moving Trains by Telegraphic Orders. Came Home to Find His Wife Dead.

John Norton of 226 East Forty-fifth street came home from his work on Tuesday night, and found the door of his room locked. He knocked loudly, but no one answered. The room was unlighted, and Noriou knew of no reason why his wife should not be at home. He finally got a boy to climb through the transom, and unlock the door. He entered, and found his wife dead upon the door. She had evidently died of heart disease while preparing supper. Coroner Sugent will hold as inquest.

Jacob Fisher, who swallowed a dose of poison in Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City, and who was removed to the City Hespital, is in a fair way to recover. He was

to the City Heapital, is in a fair way to recover. He was visited yesterday by his wife and some other relatives, and they expressed surprise that he should have made an attempt upon his life, as they know of no reason fit. Fisher lives at 128 East Seventy-eighth street. New York. He left home a week ago last Monday to visit his son in Boston, and his relatives heard nothing of him until they read in Tux Sow that he had taken poison. A Wheel Within a Wheel.

The members of Typographical Union No. 6 and others, who are also members of the Pregressiv Labor party, have formed a new association called the Progressive Frinter's Legion, with Duncan McLeed for Chairman and George Fentrick for Secretary. They propose at the meeting of Typographical Union No. 8 week from Sunday to offer a resolution cenaring Fredent Glackin for making political speeches in favor of George, because it may create the impression that Union No. 6 supports George.

A 14-year-old Boy and a Pistol. Anton Erhert, 14 years old, who lives with

his aunt in Richmond road, Stapieton, Staten Island, shot himself fatally in the abdomen on Tuesday night while on his way home from work. He says the trigger of a pistol that he bought last dunday for twenty could fat buyland by by make it work the pistol was discharged. The Hudson County Primaries.

Domocratic primaries were held in Hudson county last night. A najority of the delegates elected are said to favor the nomination of Alderman Bobert Davis of Jersey City for sheriff.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPIL

A slight shock of earthquake was falt at Merthyr Tyd-vil, in Wales, yesterday morning. There were 20,780 fatal cases of cholers in the north-west provinces of India during August. west provinces of India during August.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly district of Dutchess county have nominated John I. Platt, editor of the Foughkeepsis Soyte, for Assemblyman.

The new Insans Agrium Commissioners have selected a site of 250 acres near Fishkill. The price is \$22,038. The saylum will assemmedate 450 passuus.